

Kentucky Journal

BY S. J. ROW.

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THE JOURNAL.

DOINGS IN THE QUAKER CITY.

Correspondence of the "Kaufmann's Journal."
PHILADELPHIA, PA., JAN. 28, 1862.
EDITOR JOURNAL.—The bill of war rumors, which has been experienced for some weeks, with the exception of the stirring events in Kentucky, the people of this goodly city have got up quite an excitement on what is known as "The Pickled Slush Question." It seems the street railway companies are in the habit of using salt to remove the snow from the tracks, which produces, as a matter of course, an intolerable slush. This, it is contended by the anti-salt party, is productive of diphtheria, colds, wet feet and other miseries of a like nature—that the mixture of salt with snow freezes horses' feet, and is thus, not only expensive to owners, but destructive of large numbers of horses. The railway men have brought into the controversy a number of physicians, and the papers are filled with learned disquisitions on the salubrity of sea water, ocean air, sea-bathing, and all that sort of thing. Without attempting to decide which is right or which is wrong, it is worthy of remark that in New York and Boston, the use of salt to clear railway tracks of snow, has been prohibited upon the testimony of a commission composed of medical men. Whilst I am writing this, the snow is falling rapidly, and bids fair to revive the controversy on the exciting topic.

An incident which transpired here on Friday week, shows that "the world moves" rapidly now-a-days. A company of itinerant singers, clever enough in their way, calling themselves "Old Folks," have been giving concerts at the Musical Fund Hall. They are actors as well as singers, and dress fantastically to personate people of a couple generations back. Two young members of the company—a Mr. Henry E. Holloway and a Miss Lattie A. Annable—being moved by the tender passion, concluded to unite their hearts and hands, as well as their voices. They further determined to have the marriage ceremony performed on the stage, "in character," and accordingly the announcement to that effect was made in the various newspapers of the city. When it became known that Rev. Dr. Wadsworth was to be the officiating clergyman, there was such a rush to witness this extraordinary enactment—a mixture of the most serious and touching business of life, with the shams and whimsicalities of broad farce—that hundreds were unable to gain admittance. The bridegroom was dressed in a very long brown coat, reddish waistcoat, Hessian boots, bell-crowned hat and long hair of the period of 1790; and the bride an old woman of the same time, in a short-waisted, fawn-colored silk, with a very high, broad cap. At a certain point in the act, the bride and groom were placed in the centre of the stage by the chief of the troupe, at the same instant Dr. Wadsworth emerged from a side door, stating that the two young persons before him "were about to perform the most solemn act of their lives, and one which would influence their being, both in this world and the next, long after old costumes and new costumes would be crumpled in the dust. A short prayer followed, and the marriage took place with great solemnity. . . . On perusing this, your readers will doubtless exclaim: "Selah! what are we coming to?"

The Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, I understand, finally, to-day, take hold of the Sanbury & Erie Road, and that important work will now be pushed to a speedy completion. This will be good news to the people along the route, especially to your neighbors of Elk county.

There has, within the last three or four days, been a steady improvement in the stock and market, and business is consequently looking up. Exchange fluctuates considerably, and the premium on gold rises and falls correspondingly. Breadstuffs are rather dull. In Groceries little is doing. There is a steady demand for cloverseed. Yours, Otto.

WHIPPED TO DEATH.—The Albany Statesman published a letter from Hooker's Division, stating that Samuel Cox of Port Tobacco, Md., a returned rebel, whipped a negro to death for informing the Federal commander that he (Cox) had arms for rebel use in his house. The slave had escaped, but was delivered up to Cox. The correspondent says: "Cox tied the man to his horse and rode at a rapid rate, the poor slave running to keep up behind him. When he left the regiment he had on a pair of good shoes, but when he reached his master's house his shoes were gone, and his bleeding feet were found to be lacerated open from coming in contact with pebbles and stones. He had been dragged eleven miles behind his master's horse! They arrived at home in the evening about 11 o'clock on Friday. He tied him to a tree, and called his overseer, Franklin Roby, and a man by the name of John Robinson. They commenced whipping him about twelve o'clock and whipped him until three o'clock, three hours, taking turns with the whip, when one was tired and breathless another would apply the lash.

"The only words he uttered up to 2 o'clock were, 'I shall not live after this.' 'Oh, no, you rascal, I intend to kill you,' said Cox. 'Mr. Cox,' said Robinson, 'he is dying.' 'No he is not. He is stout-hearted and able-bodied. He can stand as much more. However, give me the whip, let his blood be upon my head,' replied Cox. The lash was then applied until about two hours before day. About 3 o'clock he was cut down and sank to the earth insensible. He had on a new cotton shirt when they began to whip him, and when they were done there was nothing left of it but the collar-band and wristbands. They commenced the rubbing down to bring back sensibility, but all to no avail. Their unfortunate victim breathed his last before sundown on Saturday evening. Thus perished a loyal negro at the hands of a traitor."

THE OLDEST METHODIST PREACHERS ALIVE.—The venerable Henry Smith, in a letter to the Western Christian Advocate, says: "I have thought it a little remarkable that the two oldest preachers on the itinerant list in America, perhaps in the world, should be found in the bounds of the Baltimore Conference, and living not ten miles apart. Brother Joshua Wells is ninety-seven, and I am within a few months of ninety-three, and my wife eighty-three."

Stupid people may eat, but shouldn't talk. Their mouths will do well enough as banks of deposit, but not of issue.

THE SOLDIER'S TEAR.

Upon the hill he turned
To take a last fond look
Of the valley and the village church,
And the cottage by the brook;
He listened to the sounds
So familiar to his ear
And the soldier leaned upon his sword
And brushed away a tear.
Beside the cottage porch
A girl was on her knees,
She held aloft a snowy scarf,
Which fluttered in the breeze;
She breathed a prayer for him—
A prayer he could not hear—
But he paused to bless her as she knelt,
And wipe away a tear.
He turned and left the spot;
O, do not deem him weak;
For dauntless was the soldier's heart,
Which fluttered in the breeze;
Go, watch the foremost rank,
In danger's dark career—
Be sure the hand most daring there
Has wiped away a tear.

J. CESSNA VS G. W. HOUSEHOLDER.

From the Somerset Herald and Whig.

On January 16th the select committee of the House, chosen to try the case of Cessna vs. Householder, reported adversely to the latter, and accordingly Mr. Cessna was sworn as a member and admitted to a seat. If we rightly apprehend the argument of Mr. Cessna his claim was based on the position, that Bedford county having been entitled to a single representation under the Constitution of 1790, she never can thereafter be deprived of it, or in his own language, "that this right of separate representation should remain with the county, without any regard to any change that might be made in the extent of its territory, or the number of its inhabitants." Further, Mr. Cessna argues that not only the twenty-one counties, existing at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of 1790 were ever thereafter entitled to a separate representation, without regard to the extent of their territory or number of their inhabitants, but that "every new county thereafter erected, on attaining the then existing ratio of population, and thus acquiring the right of separate representation, can never thereafter be deprived of it notwithstanding she may retrograde ever after, in the same proportion as the votes entitling her to separate representation may be increasing. And again he contended that the right of representation was "attached to the corporation or franchise, and not to the citizen." In reporting that Mr. Cessna was entitled to the seat, the committee directly affirmed his positions, and decided them to be the law of this Commonwealth, thereby declaring that the "old rotten borough system" of Great Britain is a Constitutional institution of this State—that equality of representation is unknown to our Constitution—that one hundred or a less number of citizens of Bedford or any of the original twenty-one counties, are equal—in point of representation—to five thousand or more citizens of this or any other county—and that it is the county corporation or franchise—and not the people, that is invested with the right of representation. Is not this monstrous? Will it be believed that the framers of our Constitution, either the first or last, ever contemplated, or intended, to introduce into our State, that most oppressive and unjust relic of a corrupt aristocracy, that condemned, derided and flouted by democrats all the world over, "rotten borough system" of England? Will it be believed that they were false to our much vaunted system of "equality of taxation and representation?" Will it be believed that they intended to invest a mere fragment of legislative creation, instead of "the sovereign people," with the right of representation? And finally, will it be believed that they, in determining that the House should be composed of not more than one hundred members, and arranging for the ratio of representation, contemplated (following Mr. Cessna's argument, and the decision of this committee to its legitimate end) that when one hundred counties had once legitimately attained the right of separate representation, and cannot thereafter be deprived of it, that the residue of the State must go unrepresented? And yet such is the solemn decision of our law makers at Harrisburg.

A word as to the contestants. Mr. Cessna came before the voters of Bedford and Somerset as a democrat far excellent, breathing nothing but devotion to his country, and an anxious desire to see all her laws and institutions sustained unimpaired. The people preferred Mr. Householder and so decided through the ballot-box, although many Republicans crediting Mr. Cessna's professions, cast their suffrages for him. Defeated by the people, Mr. Cessna sat at naught the very first principle of democracy, that a majority shall rule. He forgets his devotion to the fixed institutions of his country, and falsifies all his professions by perverting the Constitution of his native State, and having solicited the suffrages of the people of both counties, he was denied by a majority of them, he, by a quibble, now holds a seat which they had declared another more worthy to fill. It may be a matter of honor, or merely of taste, but we would rather grant for a livelihood, than thus hold an office in defiance of the will of a majority of the people, whose votes we had solicited. There is a difference between Mr. Cessna's democracy and that of ourself.

We would rather be George W. Householder in his retirement, with the proud consciousness that he was honorably and fairly elected, beating his opponent on a full poll, than Hon. John Cessna occupying a seat with the unenviable feeling, that it is held against the expressed will of a majority of the people to whom his pretensions, were submitted. The one is shielded with the pure panoply of truth and justice, the other has a stain on his political scutcheon that will forever corrode its brightness.

COOL IMPULSE OF A FEMALE REBEL.—The St. Louis Democrat states that a Mrs. Letcher, of Lexington, has presented an account to the United States Commissioners of Claims, in that city, for a wagon and a pair of mules which she presented last summer to Gen. Sterling Price, and which were afterwards captured by Gen. Lane's forces.

"Henrietta," said a landlady to his new girl, "when there's bad news from Washington, or any bad news, particularly private afflictions, always let the boarders know it before dinner. It may seem strange, Henrietta, but such little things make a great difference in eating in the course of a year."

MORE DEVELOPMENTS OF TREASON.

The Potter investigating Committee made their report to the House, Jan. 29th. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Post, speaking of the report, says: "Charges against more than five hundred persons have been investigated; in many cases the evidence was so unsatisfactory that it was only sent to the proper authorities to warn them against possible danger, and it has been suppressed in the report. The testimony against the clerks is of a uniform character. They are charged with uttering the most disloyal sentiments, speaking against the war, expressing sympathy for the rebels and their cause. Numerous cases are brought up and considered in the report, and it is unnecessary to quote them.

The most important case in the report is that of Lieutenant Colonel William Maynard, which with two or three minor cases, I send in full. This officer holds the responsible post of assistant to the Chief of Ordnance. The principal charges affecting his loyalty are—first, that he was a party to the effort, in December, 1860, of John B. Floyd, then Secretary of War, to transfer cannon to the South, under the pretense of arming fortifications at Galveston and Ship Island, which, in fact, had no existence; but, in reality, to furnish the munitions of war for the intended rebellion; and, second, that he was privy to the sale, by Floyd, of 100,000 or more muskets to A. A. Belknap, and 20,000 to other parties, in violation of law, and to the great detriment of the public service, the object being to disarm the Government and to arm its rebel enemies.

Lieut. Col. Maynard, in executing or attempting to execute the order of Floyd, for the transmission of one hundred and forty one of the largest cannon from Pittsburgh, to the Gulf of Mexico, did it with the full knowledge that one of the forts was unfinished and the other not even begun. It is scarcely less clear that Maynard must have known or believed that the object of Floyd in giving the order was to disarm the government, and to arm its rebel enemies. He is conceded to be one of the most intelligent men in the army, and has been in the Ordnance Department, as an assistant, for nearly twenty years. This fact is taken from Belknap's evidence before the Military Committee of the last House of Representatives, report No. 85, which your committee have felt at liberty to use in this connection.

"As originally written," says Belknap, "the proposal was for two dollars per gun, but the words 'and fifteen cents' were interlined before the paper was presented to the War Department." On the back of said letter is the following endorsement: "The within proposition is accepted to the extent of one hundred thousand muskets, and as many more up to the maximum number as the service will spare." Signed, J. B. Floyd, Secretary of War. Subsequently Floyd, by a strange freak, professed to discover that the price for which the arms were sold was less than he supposed when he accepted the bid, and said that they should not be delivered for less than \$2.50 per musket. Belknap leaves us to infer that the new terms were accepted, and says that "Secretary Holt refuses to give me the guns."

Lieut. Col. Maynard speaks of this transaction as a mere bid on the part of Belknap, and declares that "Not a single musket has been sold to Belknap at any price." According to the testimony of Col. Craig before the Military Committee, 100,000 muskets were sold to G. B. Lamar on the 24th of November, 1860—5,000 to the State of Mississippi on the 4th of December, and 5,000 to the State of Louisiana on the 15th of the same month after the removal of Col. Craig and the appointment of Lieut. Col. Maynard, and immediately subsequent to the appearance of Col. Craig's report, in which he protests against the sale of more small arms.

Col. Craig states that only 50,000 of the 141,000 arms sold during Floyd's administration of the War Department were advertised, as required by the law of 1825, and that he protested against further sales. The consequence was his removal, and the substitution of Lieut. Col. Maynard, under whom these immense sales were made to aid the cause of treason by a corrupt violation of law. The 20,000 last mentioned were sold to parties and to States in open or threatened rebellion against the Government, and the fact was well known then that they were to be used against the Government of the United States as it is now.

In the evidence of Belknap, he mentions George Saunders, a well known traitor, as one of his advisers in the purchase of the 100,000 muskets. The whole conduct of Floyd leaves not a doubt that he believed he was making a sale to parties in the interest of rebellion, and it were affectation to suppose that in annulling the original agreement at the rate of \$2.15, he was actuated by honorable or patriotic motives. The only rational explanation of his conduct in cancelling the contract, therefore, is to be found in the supposition that he discovered that a mistake had been made, and that his fellow-conspirators could not obtain possession of the arms.

Here, then, we have incontrovertible evidence that within a month after Lieut. Col. Maynard was placed at the head of the Ordnance Department, twenty thousand stand of arms were sold to the rebel enemies of the country; and that one hundred to two hundred and fifty thousand were bargained for, evidently with the expectation that they were to go into the same hands. Yet, Lieut. Col. Maynard made no protest nor entered complaint in any manner; and indeed, has not attempted to show that he was not fully conscious of the treasonable object of the sales to which he was privy.

Fact—many a true word is spoken in jest.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

Chronology of the Rebellion, &c.

221—The one hundred and twenty-ninth anniversary of the birthday of Gen. George Washington was celebrated with great pomp and show in nearly all parts of the country.—President Lincoln's night journey from Harrisburg to Washington, in order to prevent an anticipated outrage in Baltimore.

223—Abraham Lincoln, President elect arrived at Washington.—The Secession ordinance of Texas was voted by the people, and adopted by 24,000 majority; a very small vote was polled.

225—News received of the surrender and capture of Maj. Gen. Twiggs in Texas.

226—Texas, under Twiggs' order.

227—Peace Congress submitted to the Senate their Plan of Pacification.

228—Vote on Corwin's report from the Committee of 33: the resolutions adopted by a vote of 136 to 53—Election in North Carolina for delegates to a State convention, and also to decide the question of holding a convention; the vote on the proposition was, against convention, 46,603; for convention, 45,409.

229—Macon, 1st-Gen. Twiggs expelled from the army.

23—Revenue cutter Dodge surrendered to the Rebels at Galveston.

24—Inauguration of President Lincoln—Texas State convention declared that State out of the Union.

25—Gen. Beauregard ordered to take command of the rebels at Charleston—The Senate of the United States, in extra executive session, confirmed the appointments to the Cabinet of President Lincoln.

26—Fort Brown surrendered by special agreement—The Congress of the Southern Confederacy confirm Jeff Davis' Cabinet.

27—The Georgia State convention reassembled in Savannah.

28—The State of Alabama ratified the constitution of the Southern Confederacy, being the first State to do so.

29—The Provisional Congress of the Southern Confederacy adjourned to meet in Montgomery, Ala., on the second Monday in May.

30—Supplies cut off from Fort Pickens, Pensacola.

31—Two New York vessels which were seized and advertised to be sold at Savannah, were released—The Philadelphia Banks, resumed specie payment.

32—The Arkansas State convention adjourned after passing a resolution to refer the question of secession to the people.

33—The Alabama State convention adjourned sine die.

34—Dr. Fox of the Navy, visited Major Anderson, as special messenger of the Government.

35—Col. Lamon, Government messenger, had an interview with Gov. Pickens and Gen. Beauregard.

36—The State convention of Texas passed an ordinance, and the Legislature approved the act, depositing Sam. Houston from the Executive Chair, in consequence of his refusal to take the new oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy.

37—The extra session of the United States Senate adjourned.

38—Mississippi convention ratified the Confederate constitution.

APRIL 1st—The new tariff act of the United States went into operation.

39—Long Cabinet meeting on Fort Sumter business—Great activity in the Navy Department—Rebel battery on Morris Island fired into a schooner, nobody hurt—South Carolina convention ratified the Confederate Constitution, 114 to 16.

40—The Legislature of Kentucky ratified the amendments to the Constitution of the United States passed by Congress—Virginia Convention rejected the ordinance of Secession, 89 to 45.

41—The vote was taken by the South Carolina convention on the ratification of the permanent constitution of the Confederacy.

42—Gen. Beauregard notified Maj. Anderson that intercourse between Fort Sumter and the city would no longer be permitted—Steam transport Atlantic sailed from New York with troops and supplies.

43—Official notification given that supplies would be sent to Major Anderson, by force, if necessary—State Department declined to recognize the Confederate States commissioners.

44—Steamers Illinois and Baltic sailed from New York with sealed orders.

45—Floating battery of rebels at Charleston finished and mounted—Large numbers of troops sent to the various fortifications.

46—Fears of the seizure of Washington. Troops posted in the Capitol—oath of fidelity administered to the men—Confederate Commissioners left Washington, satisfied that no recognition of their government would take place under President Lincoln—Beauregard demands of Major Anderson the surrender of Fort Sumter. The Major declined—Number of men in Sumter, officers 9, band 15, artilleryists 55, laborers 30, total 109—Bids for Treasury Notes opened; whole amount taken at a premium.

47—Actual Commencement of War—Bombardment of Fort Sumter, began at 4:30 a. m., and continued all day; partially suspended at nightfall. The rebels had in action 17 mortars, and 30 large guns, mostly columbiads. The rebels fired at intervals all night; Sumter was silent—Pennsylvania Legislature voted \$500,000 to arm the State—Fort Pickens reinforced.

48—Fort Sumter opened fire about 7 A. M. At 8 o'clock the officers' quarters were fired by a shell. At 10 o'clock a chance shot struck down the flag. At noon most of the workwood of the fort was on fire; men rolled out 90 barrels of powder to prevent explosion. Sumter's fire almost silenced; the flames forced the destruction of nearly all the powder; cartridges were gone, and none could be made. About 1 P. M. the flagstaff was shot away, when the rebels sailed to the pier, and displayed from the ramparts. Senator Wigfall now came with a flag of truce, arrangements were made for evacuating the fort, and at 2:55 P. M. the short-riven flag was hauled down, the garrison departed upon honorable terms, taking their flag, arms, and private property. No man was hurt in the fort during action, and the rebels say that none were killed on their side.

49—Major Anderson and his men left Fort Sumter, and sailed for New York.

15th—The President's proclamation issued, calling for 75,000 Volunteers, and command-

ing the rebels to return to peace within 20 days. Extra Session of Congress called—New York Legislature voted 30,000 men and \$8,000,000 for putting down the rebellion—Several Southern vessels at New York were seized and fitted for irregular clearance.

16th—Governor Magoffin refuses to furnish troops from Kentucky under the President's proclamation—Gov. Letcher makes a similar response from Virginia—Gov. Harris, of Tenn., refuses soon after; also Gov. Jackson, of Missouri—The Ringgold Flying Artillery, of Reading, Pa., 180 men, with four field pieces, were the first troops to respond to the call of the President.

17th, 18th, etc.—General uprising in the North—Proclamations, military orders, voting men and money, the order of the day—in the principal cities, mobs visited newspapers and firms suspected of disloyalty, and compelled them to raise the Stars and Stripes—Legislatures not in session were called together; banks offered loans to the Government; great public meetings were held; Union badges worn by everybody.

17th—Governor Letcher recognized the Southern Confederacy by proclamation, and refused to call out the militia of that State, in response to the President's proclamation—The State Convention of Virginia, in secret session, passed an ordinance, dissolving its connection with the United States Government, by a vote of 88 to 55—Massachusetts Sixth Regiment started for Washington.

18th—Pennsylvania Volunteers reached Washington—The Virginians obstruct the channel at Norfolk to prevent the sailing of war vessels from that point—Major Anderson reached New York—Fourth Massachusetts arrived at Washington—Lieut. Jones burned Harper's Ferry Arsenal to keep it from the rebels. Two of his men were killed by rebel shots—The Secretary of the Treasury ordered that no clearances should be granted to vessels bound to ports of the United States south of Maryland—Governor Harris, of Tennessee, refused to furnish troops for the Government.

19th—Rebels, under Col. Van Dorn, seized the steamship Star of the West, off Indianapolis—The State of Massachusetts in Baltimore, two killed and seven wounded; eleven rioters killed and many wounded—Baltimore in the hands of the mob—The Mayor and Governor informed the President that no more troops could pass through Baltimore without fighting their way—New York Seventh left for Washington—The President of the United States issued a proclamation declaring a blockade of the ports of the Seceded States.

20th—Great mass meeting in New York; all parties for the Union; John A. Dix presided—Maj. Anderson was present—Several bridges on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad (in Maryland) burned—Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., seized—John C. Breckinridge spoke against the Government at Louisville, Ky.—Gosport Navy Yard destroyed to keep it from the rebels—The Pennsylvania, Delaware, Cumberland, Merrimac, Raritan, and United States States, vessels of war, scuttled and set on fire—21st—Government took possession of the Philadelphia and Baltimore railroad—Over 4,000 men left New York for the seat of war—War sermons preached in most of the Northern churches—Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, (Union) mobbed at Lynchburg, Virginia—U. S. Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C. seized—Excitement at Baltimore in consequence of rumors that Pennsylvania troops had reached Cockeysville, Md., and that the garrison at Fort Mifflin was prepared to shell the city.

22d—Arsenal at Fayetteville, N. C., and Napoleon, Arkansas, seized by the rebels—New York city appropriated \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers, and \$500,000 for their families—Western Virginia begins to take sides for the Union—Union meeting at Lexington, Ky., at which Senator Crittenden spoke—New York seventh arrived at Annapolis—Vermont Legislature met in extra session—U. S. military supplies seized at Napoleon, Ark.

23d—John Bell came out for the rebels—First South Carolina regiment started for the Potomac—Martial law was proclaimed in Baltimore.

24th—Rebels under Solon Borland seized Fort Smith, Arkansas—Gov. Magoffin called an extra session of the Kentucky Legislature—A portion of the railroad track, between Annapolis, Md., and Washington, was torn up by secession mobs.

25th—Mayor Stibley surrendered 450 U. S. troops to the rebel Col. Van Dorn at Salina, Texas—Legislature of Vermont voted \$1,000,000 to equip volunteers—600 U. S. troops arrived at New York from Texas—Gen. Harney arrested by Virginia authority at Harper's Ferry—Illinois troops removed arms from the U. S. arsenal at St. Louis—Steamship Cahaba seized at New Orleans, but released soon after—Gov. Letcher proclaims Virginia a member of the Southern Confederacy—Senator Douglas spoke for the Union before the Illinois Legislature—The railroad bridges over Bush river and Gunpowder river were destroyed by a Maryland mob.

26th—Gov. Brown of Georgia prohibited the payment of debts due to northern men, diverting the amount to the State treasury—Governor of N. Carolina called an extra session of the legislature—More bridges burnt on the Philadelphia road near Baltimore—Gov. Burton of Del. called for Union troops.

27th—Numerous resignations of Southern officers at Washington who refused to take the oath—A steamer loaded with powder for the rebels seized at Cairo—The blockade extended to N. Carolina and Virginia ports.

28th—The frigate Constitution arrived at N. York, having barely escaped the rebels.

29th—Indiana legislature voted \$500,000 to arm the State—Bonds and money in the collectors office at Nashville, Tenn., seized by Gov. Harris—Steamships Tennessee, Hermas and Texas seized at N. Orleans—Maryland House of Delegates voted against secession 53 to 13; the Senate unanimously repudiated Secession—The Rebel Congress met in extra session at Montgomery, Alabama.

30th—Gen. Harney released by the rebels—New Jersey legislature met; the Governor recommended \$2,000,000 for war purposes.

May 1st—State Convention bill passed N. Carolina legislature—Rhode Island legislature met—Gen. Harney published a Union letter.

2d—Judge Campbell of Ala., of the U. S. Supreme Court, resigned—Ellsworth's Fire Zouaves reached Washington—Missouri legislature met—National Flag raised at Washington.

3d—Connecticut Legislature voted \$2,000,000 for public defense—President Lincoln cal-

led for 42,000 3-years' volunteers, 22,000 regulars, 12,000 seamen—Gov. Letcher called out the militia to defend Virginia against invasion by the Northerners.

4th—Gov's Curtiss of Pa., Dennison of Ohio, Randall of Wisconsin, Blair of Michigan, Burton of Indiana, and Ex-Gov. Kearney of Illinois, met at Cleveland, Ohio, to devise plans for the defense of the Western States—Union meeting at Preston, Va.—Union delegates to a Border State convention elected in Louisville, Ky., by 7,000 maj.—Committee of Maryland legislature visited President Lincoln—Formal declaration of war against the U. States was passed by the Confederate States Congress.

5th—Gen. Butler, with a Union force, occupied the Relier House, near Baltimore.

6th Capt. Lyon of the S. Army, took possession of the arsenal at St. Louis—Virginia admitted into the Southern confederacy—Tennessee legislature passed a Secession ordinance—Arkansas Convention voted, 69 to 1, to secede—The rebel Congress made public the War and Privateering Act—Baltimore City militia disbanded—Kentucky Legislature met.

7th—Michigan Legislature met—Major Anderson accepted command of the Kentucky volunteers—Riot at Knoxville on hoisting a Union flag—Gov. Harris announced a military league between Tennessee and the Southern Confederacy.

9th—Rebel congress authorizes the President to accept all the volunteers that offer—First landing of troops by steamers at Baltimore—420 U. S. Regulars, a company of U. S. Artillery, with Sherman's Battery, and the Philadelphia Artillery Regiment, Col. Patterson (Seventeenth of the line) marched through Baltimore; the first troops since the attack on the Massachusetts Regiment—A detachment of the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, quartered at the Relay House, captured the Winsans steam gun.

10th—Mob attack upon Volunteer Home Guards in St. Louis, the guard fired, 7 of the mob killed—A brigade of secession militia near St. Louis, under Gen. Frost surrendered to Gen. Lyon—Gen. Lee put in command of the rebel forces in Virginia—The President by proclamation directed officers on the Florida coast, to permit no interference with the authority of the United States, and authorized them to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, if necessary.

11th—Great Union demonstration in San Francisco—Another street fight in St. Louis—Blockade of Charleston established.

12—Gen. Harney issues a proclamation to the people of Missouri.

13th—Union troops under Gen. Butler took possession of Federal Hill, Baltimore—Separation convention met at Wheeling, Va.; 25 counties represented—Queen Victoria issued a proclamation of neutrality.

14th—A schooner loaded with arms for the rebels seized at Baltimore; arms seized in other parts of the city; Ross Winans arrested—Gunboat Quaker City captured ship Argo with \$350,000 worth of tobacco—St. Louis and Memphis mail contract annulled and mails stopped.

15th—Gov. Hicks of Md., called for volunteers under the President's proclamation—Massachusetts Legislature offered to loan the Government \$7,000,000—The Wheeling, Va., Convention, after passing resolutions strongly in favor of the Union, and recommending a division of the State, adjourned.

16th—Bridges on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad destroyed by secessionists—General Scott ordered the fortification of Arlington heights—Secessionists dispersed at Liberty, Missouri.

17th—Secession spies arrested at Washington—Express packages go no further South than the Capital—Collectors appointed for the Southern ports—Yacht Wanderer captured by the Crusader off Key West—Rebels fortify Harper's Ferry—Rebels dispersed at Potosi, Mo.—Search for secreted arms in St. Louis—Confederate Congress authorize the issue of fifty million Treasury Notes.

18th—Arkansas admitted to the Southern Confederacy—Light ship in the Potomac which was stolen by the rebels, was retaken by United States troops.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"THAT'S WHAT AILS THEM!"—Col. Jennison, Kansas 1st Cavalry, is a small man—delicate constitution—a physically originally from Livingston county, N. Y. When the Missouri Border Ruffian horde went into Kansas to elect the first Territorial Legislature, they passed Jennison's house. His wife and only child, attracted by the cavalcade, went to the door, and while standing there, were both shot dead by the ruffians. "That's what ails Jennison the Jayhawker."

Jack Montgomery of the Kansas Cavalry, is a Kentuckian—a mild, gentlemanly, highly educated man—a clergyman and a graduate of Oberlin. When the Missouri Border Ruffians, in one of their raids, reached Montgomery's home they took him prisoner, tied him to a tree, and brought out his wife—an educated, accomplished lady—and violated her person in the presence of her husband; "and that's what ails Montgomery."

AN EASY CURE.—We shall soon have no more occasion for army Surgeons or hospitals. A soldier belonging to an Indiana regiment informs the New Albany Ledger that the order to march, received by the forces at Paducah the other day, proved the best medical prescription the regiment has ever received. It was the magic balm for all real and imaginary ills. At the words "packing up" and "forward," chills and measles and rheumatism and the heart-ache ennui of protracted camp life vanished as suddenly as if by miracle, and the gallant regiment moved off towards, the rebel strongholds with such cheering as no other body of men know how to perform, numbering nearly one thousand strong. If action is the great panacea, our troops may soon throw hospital "physic to the dogs," and put themselves under the practice of Generals Grant, Crittenden, Buell, Thomas, &c.

A locomotive on the Rochester and Syracuse railroad has been adorned with the title, "I still live." This is more than many of the passengers can say at the end of their journey.

A doctor went to bleed a dandy, who languidly exclaimed, "Oh, doctor, you're a good butcher!" To which the doctor rejoined, "Oh, yes I am used to sticking calves."

A Corkonian, on being asked at breakfast how he came by "that black eye," said he "slept on his fist."